July 6 arrived per capper ship John Land on Friday last, and that of July 20 per bank Fonder this A. M. The news is interesting in many respects; and it is remark-able to note the different aspect which business affairs at the East present to that of last year at this time. Confidence ap-

pears to be entirely restored, the principal commercial marts abound with money, which may be had on good security at 4 per cent. per annum. The manufacturing interests too appear to be starting into new life and energy. Some considerable parcels of goods were rece

Land and Yankee; by the latter the imports will reach nearly \$40,000 exclusive of a large amount of specie. By statistics in our possession, we observe that the exports from San Francisco to Honolulu during the first six months o. the present year amounted to \$100,000.

and it was remarked that goods brought liberal prices. SUGAR-We bear of no transactions, and the stock is quite WINES AND LIQUORS-There was a sale at auction of bottled wines and brandles, which brought very low prices, and

There have been two or three auction soles during

but limited amounts sold ; sherry wine, \$6 50 @ \$7 a doz. ; claret, \$2 50 @ 3- a doz. ROOTS AND SHOPS. The market has been have of some descriptions for several weeks-some considerable parcels were received per Yankee, and others are due soon from Boston. LUMBER-Continues as at our last review. The brig Glen-

coe, with an assorted cargo, will be due from Port Orford Oct ALE-The market has been entirely bare for some time. We notice an importation per Yankee and John Land, but hear of

no sales effected. SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

Our quotations from dates received by the John Land and Yankee embrace an entire month-our latest being August 16. The markets are represented as being very depressed, and most descriptions of Island produce ruled low. Our quotations are made up from our most reliable exchanges :

Sccan-The Merchants' Gazette says :- Of raw we sales of 780 half-bbls New Orleans at from Se for dark to 101 @ 101c for fair quality; 70 hhds W. I. Muscovado, very hand-104c for fair quality; 10 hhds W. I. Muscovado, very hand-some, at an average of 104c; 125 half-bbls do do ordinary, at 94 @ 94c; 85,000 fbs Sandwich Islands, in mats and half-bbls, at 1 @ 11c, according to quality, and 525,000 fbs China No 1 at 94 @ 10c—last sales of strictly No 1 at the latter figure. Of Eastern refined we note sales of 1400 bbls crushed at from 184c at the commencement of the fortnight, to 124c at the close, 15 days time. Round lots can be bought as we write at 124c cash. Sales on the 9th and 12th Aug. of No 1 China at 9t @ 10c cash.

sold, on July 30, at 40c.

FLOUR-There has been a steady decline in the quotations, and the market is exceedingly dull. Ordinary domestic is held at \$5 50 @ \$10; Gallego and Haxall, \$11 @ \$12. des at \$1 90 @ \$1 95 per suck of 100 fbs.

Oars—Sales at \$1 90 @ \$1 95 per suck of 100 lbs.
Ossons—Sales at lie per lb.
Prir—116 bales and sacks, ex Faquero, sold on private terms.
Our quotation, 12jc. fairly represents the market.
Best — Eastern quoted at \$25. None in the market.
Pong — Prime, \$30; mess, \$37; clear, \$39. Market firm.
HAMS—Sales of prime at 20 @ 22c.
Hipsz—In California hides, the N. Y. Skipping List of the id notices sales of \$600 dry, 21-lb, at 21jc; 700 dry salted, 30-lb, at 17c; 1800 do do kip, 12-lb, on private terms. Stock of California, 3000. The wool market was quiet, and the sales California, 3000. The wool market was quiet, and the sales small. About 15,000 lbs good California sold at 15 @ 30c, a choice lot of pulled commanding the latter figure.

Menixo Sherr-The Shipping List says: -McRuer & Mer-

rill sold at suction on the 2d inst., the balance of 300 head Merino sheep, shipped to this port by the Koning Wilhelm II. from Australia. Only ninety of the lot lived to reach land, and twenty have died since. The loss is attributable to the scanty supply of proper food. The following prices were realised: -11 ewes at \$12.25 each; 54 do at \$10 and bucks at \$14 each; 1 do at \$13; 2 do at \$7. Brans—Sales of 2000 lbs white pears

Correr-Market is firm, with an upward tendency, though not active. Sales of Rio at 13jc; Costa Rics at 16e@17c. On.—Crude sperm dull at \$1.35; crude polar, 60c.

Tropical Pretize—Retail quotations. Pineapples, 75c; water-melons, 50c; muskmelons, 20 @ 40c; sweet potatoes, wholesale 5c. San Francisco markets appear to be abundantly supplied with fruits and vegetal les.

LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

Moon's	Phi		at	Honolulu			for Septem		
				-			dy.	h.	m.
New Moon			-	-	330	-	7	3	50-5
First Quar	ter,	-	- 2	-		145	14	6	52-2
Full Moon,		*	*				22	4	55-6
Last Quart	er,	100	100	20			20	3	27.4
				=	=	ila.			

For Halo—per Kalma, on Saturday. For Halo—per Kalma, on Saturday. For Kawaman—per Kalma, on Saturday. For Karai—per Koni Ana, about Saturday. For Kowa—per Kinoole to-day. PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS. Aug. 27.—Sch Kinoole, fm Kona, Hawaii. 27.—Sch Kamehameha IV., fm Kohala. 37.—Sch Moikeiki, fm Kahului. 25-Am clipper ship John Land, Bearse, 17 days from Sa Francisco. 22—Sch Kalama, Waters, fm Hilo. 28—Sch Mary, Berrill, fm Kawahae. 29—Sch Kamoi, Chadwick, fm Lahaina. 29—Sch Maria, Molteno, fm Lahaina. -Am clipper bark Yankee, Smith, 14 days from San

1-Am wh bk Rainbow, Halsey, from Kodiack, 1400 wh DEPARTURES. Aug. 26-Am . Lucas, Daggett, for Victofia. 27-Sch. A, for Kauni.

27.—Sch and for Kanai.
28.—Sch Kinoole, for Kahului.
30.—Sch Kinoole, for Kanai.
30.—Sch Kamehameha IV., for Kahala.
31.—Sch Mary, Berrill, for Kawaihae.
Sept. 2.—Am wh bit Caroline, Pontiss, to cruise.
2.—Chipper ship John Land, Bearse, for Hongkong.

Table of Arrivalent Honolulu of U. S. Mails,

MEMORANDA.

Name of Date leaving Date arrival Day fm July 20-1857 Sept. 4-1857 2-1954

Honolulu has been 48 days: shortest, mail June 21, arrived July 27, per Golden Engle, in 36 days ; longe !, mail Octobe cember 23, per Caroline E. Foote, in 65 days Average passage of mails from New York to San Francisco, 2. days. Mails remain in San Prancisco apon an average 9 days before being dispatched for Honolulu: mail of February 20 remained 22 days in San Francisco, and mail of December 5 but one day. United States mails reach Honolulu upon an average once in 19 days; longest period without a mail 33 days, shortes 9 days. During the year, two mails have arrived in the same vessel on the same day, no less than four times.

Average passage of vessels from San Francisco to Honolulu 153 hortest, ship Flying Eagle, in July, 3 days 22 hours ; longest, schooner Sophia, in February, 25 days. Passages from San Francisco average, in May, June, July and August, 134 days; in September, October, N wember and December, 15; days; in January, February, March and April, 17 days.

REPORT OF CAPT. HALSEY, BARK RAINBOW .- Took the first whale on the Kodiack ground May 2d; August 3d took the last. Had fine weather—whales plenty, but shy. Spoke, July 15, Jefferson, Hunting, of Sag Harbor, 3 whales; July 31, Cyathia, on of Honolula, 11 whales ; July 21, Frances Palmer, of tak previous to Aug. 3d, the Cynthia and Jefferson only remaining, as far as known. The Contest, Ludlow, which, of the 15th July had 6 whales, has probably gone South.

Bark Fembee left San Francisco at 11 o'clock A.M. 17th gust; had light winds and calms for the most part of the fand at 2 o'clock P.M., on 31st, bearing S. W., distant 40 miles. The Kinoole, which sailed on Monday for Kona, Hawaii, ing encountered the strong breezes of Tuesday night when Lanni, carried away her jib stay and returned to this port terday afternoon. She sails again to-day at 4 P. M.

PASSENGERS.

og, child and ser wife, E H Evans, wroett, C A Willia wris, Caut A Her

IMPORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, PER YANKER. 78 pkgs hardware, W N Ladd 62 pkgs hollow Ware, GC Siders
15 pkgs mdse, W A Aldrich
13 bndls sheet tron, do
35 pkgs iron, do
4 bndls wire, do
57 pkgs mdse, C A & H F Poor
1 cases saddlery, R H Robinson 4 nests trunk, do do 115 pkgs crackers, do Chas F Guillou 9 cases indse, J T Water Utai & Abee 50 kegs nails, A H Harris 5 hbls rice, 181 cases mase, McKibbin 4 bales mdse, G & Judd 2 pkgs mdse, cs mdse. Von Holt & Heuck 10 cases 24 trunks, J H Strusses 2 bakts mdse. Tsun Fat 12t bodis shingles, C Brewe ests tubs, 1 box, 2 boxes, 4 octaves brandy, 17 casks porter, oil cloth, 442 pkgs mase. 7 cases mids 9 blds whisky. o 5 qr casks sh 2 octaves rum 90 tins crackers, 30 cases mels AS&MS Gn 7 trunks, 1 bodl oil cloth. pkys furniture, cases clothing, -per John Land, Aug 28-100 cs brandy erries, 155 es do peaches, 1 pkg citron, 2 cases esset on syrup, 10 do corn. 1 do corn. 1 do ammonia, 1 cask soda aso, on, 1 do hams, 5 do bicaters, 1 keg ammonia, 1 cask soda aso, on, 1 do hams, 200 pkgs mise, 32 cs shoes 150 China tiles, 1 pkg dis rosin, 200 pkgs mise, 32 c shoes 332 water casks, 1 sew-

VESSELS IN PORT.-SEPTEMBER 1.

ks, 243 bales hay, 10,000 feet lumber, 332 water casks, 1 sew-

H. B. M. S. Havannah, Harvey. Am clipper sh Golden Eagle, Harding. Am clipper ship Flying Eagle, Bates. Am ship John Marshall, Pendleton. Am ship John Marshall, Pendieton. Am wh bk Union, Hedges. Am brigantine Josephine, Lewis. Am chipper ship John Land, Bearse Am bark Yankee, Smith.

Movements of Coasters

The John Young from Kanai to-day; Excel, Sunday next

The Liboliho will be due from Hilo Sunday next. Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports

Am clipper ship Skylark, Fotlansbee, will be due from San French corrects Enrydice, due from Tahiti next week. Cupper ship Mary Robinson will be due from Sydney Sept. Clipper ship Frigate Bird, Cope, 800 tons, will be due Sept 15th, from Victoria, V. I., to load for same port.
Am. s h Angenett, 246 tons, Morse, was to have sailed from New Beilford, August I, for this port.

Am. ship Alexander, Bush, sailed from New London for Honolulu May 13, with cargo to C. A. Williams & Co. Am. schooner Martha, Penhallow, would sail from New London for Honolulu, about July 1. Am. ship Modern Times, of H. A. Pierce's Line of Packets.

ould have Boston for Honolula, via Tahiti, in July.

Am. bark Young Greek, Taylor, of Pierce's Line, sailed from Boston for Honolain direct June 1, due Oct. 5-125 days.

Am. ship Mountain Wave, Harding, sailed from Boston, in Pierce's Line of Packets, May 20, for Honolain direct, due Sept. Am ship Gladiator sailed from New Bedford June 12th, for this port, due Nov. 5—145 days. Br. burk Portana, SicGowan, sailed from Liverpool, May 23, for Horsolalu, with merchandise to R C Janion, due Sept. 20

The clipper ship Syren, 1085 tons, had been purchased by Messrs. Hunneweil & Brewer, to take the place of the John Gil-pin in the Saniwich Islands line of packets—sailed from Roston direct May 20, consigned to C. Brewer 2d, due Sept. 22—125 The ship Harriet & Jessie, Gray, sailed from New Bedford for Honsdala direct, May 19, due Sept. 30-130 days. Danish bark Candace was to sail from Humburg in April with merchandise to H. Hackfeld & Co-due here in September.

The following vessel are expected at this port in October, to ad oil: From San Francisc —Ships Anglo Saxon, Golden ity and Roduga. From Sydney—Ships Mary Robinson Bark Harburg, from Bremen, to Hoffschlaeger & Stapenhorst

INTER-ISLAND TRADE.

From Lanarsa-per Maria, Aug 29-20 cords firewood, 40 bags word, lot sugarcane and bananas.
From Hilo-per Kalama, Aug 28—1300 bags sugar, 47 bbls From Hillo-per Kalama, Aug 28—1300 bags sugar, 47 bbis molasses, 42 bags corn, 6 bales pu'u, 58 deck passengers.
From Kantlett-per Mol Keiki, Aug 27—100 kegs sugar, 22 bags onts, 2 kegs butter, 20 bushels wheat, 5 deck passengers.
For Kantlett-per Mol Keiki, Aug 28—420 ft lumber, 30 empty barrels, 1 bas empty bottles.
From Kawashan-per Mary, Aug 28—250 casks beef, 60 bbis positions, 10 casks tallow, 60 bides, 10 kegs butter, 40 sheep, 8 bulbooks, 1000 fts polu.
From Kawashan-per Kamol, Aug 29—1000 bushels wheat, 20 beer and a sugar 25 bags outs. I de positions 49 do floor, 1 cow kegs sugar, sugar, 25 bags onts. 7 do potatoes, 40 do flour, 1 cow and calf, 2 hogs.

BIRTHS.

In Honolulu, August So, the wife of David Whitfield, of a

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

THE salute of one hundred guns on Monday evening last, was the spontaneous outburst public feeling on the action of His Majesty in declining to ratify the treaty with France. It was a popular demonstration of joy on the defeat of the efforts of the Ministry to enslave our Sovereign, disperse our commerce, and cripple all our national prosperity. It is a public condemnation of the course of the ministry as marked and severe as any that has ever been shown in this or any other country, and it will be well if they heed

the vaice which has been uttered. briefly told. After every former overture had been rejected on one side or another, it was H. Allen, then Minister of Finance) to strike out French treaty is understood to have been drawn up by the latter gentleman. This document, as approved and signed by the King's Minister of Foreign Affairs and the French Commissioner, was sent to Paris for the approval of the Emperor, by whom it was signed and returned to these islands in May last, for the action of this Government. The time fixed by agreement at which their action should be made known was the 29th of August, and as that day fell on Sunday, it was extended to the 30th. The treaty was laid before the Privy Council, and some weeks ago-in July we believe-the committee of that body to which it was referred reported to the Council that it the last month, and particularly during the past week, it has been the subject of frequent protracted sessions, at all of which it has met with warm opposition from a majority of the Council. and been most strenuously defended by the genstand have made lengthy speeches of from five to the treaty. This, we believe, has been the main tion is removed, we understand it will be made ade.

Thanks to the wisdom and sound judgment of persons went through the streets and made the King, whose sovereignty was sought to be pawned away to establish the reputation of a Commissioner, and visited one or two other Minister-thanks to the native chief members of dwellings. We regret this demonstration, and the Council, whose honesty, good sense and loyalty feel assured that all honorable citizens condemn has put to shame the recreant Ministers-thanks to Judge Robertson, Wm. Webster, and Messrs. Rooke and Armstrong, who have opposed with truly loval hearts and with unvielding voice the perfidious supporters of the treaty—thanks to all dence partake of the same sanctity that belongs to these, the star of hope still beams above the a Sovereign. The persons who engaged in the

Our readers well know that we have, for the French Commissioner) are guilty of an open viopast few weeks, opposed the ratification of this lation of the law, and liable to arrest and penalty treaty "for reasons of state," and that our course In regard to the position of the French Ambas has been in full harmony with public opinion. And the public have good cause to be joyous at son can or has any right to impute blame to him the final result. Repecially when it is considered for any demands he may make on this governthat the treaty, objections

carries with it a change in our tariff which would | conceding them lies with our Ministry, who alone unquestionably work a disastrous effect on the commerce of the islands, which no future legislation could repair. The two documents tari and treaty-were so allied that one of them could not operate without the other, and we have seen that the attempt to enforce the defunct treaty of

1855 was iniquitous in itself. But the salute on Monday last carries with it an expression which should not be overlooked in this connection. And that is, a public disapproval of the course of the Minister of Foreign Relations, and also of Chief Justice Allen, so far as he has aided in supporting this treaty. Some few have thought that we have been severe in exposing the acts and conduct of the Minister. But here we have a public and most unequivocal condemnation of his official course. Even a child cannot mistake the meaning of this demonstration or fail to discern the indignation and opprobium that attaches to his official conduct. And we but express public opinion when we say that after the recent disgraceful defeat of the Minister, after the open and unqualified disapproval of his cours by our Sovereign in the rejection of this treaty, af ter so marked and glaring a condemnation of him and his official acts as the discharge of 100 guns over his defeat-we say, after all these unequivocal expressions of dissatisfaction, a resignation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs would be hailed with public joy.

Bear in mind that the Minister has been de feated, not on a prospective line of policy, not on any future act that he designed to perform, but on an act that he had, as far as in him lay, completed on his own responsibility. He has been defeated, not on some point of minor importance. but on a matter involving the sovereignty of the King and the political existence of the State which he would have bartered away - and for what? He has not been defeated in a public assemblage where party spirit may exercise an influence and party views be expressed in direct hostility to those of the Executive but it has transpired in the Council of the Sover eign himself, where unanimity is supposed to be an essential element. How ominious is this state of things. Some two or three years ago, the King's attorney was pushed out of the Privy Council to suit the whims of a Minister, and secure unity; and shortly after Mr. Haalelea, too was ejected to secure the same object. Let us see if the Minister will be now ejected in his turn.

A due respect to the voice of the public, wher it is expressed without doubt, is the highest duty of a Sovereign. The interests of the ruler and his people are one and the same, and should ever be harmonious. The recent act of His Majesty in declining to ratify the freaty prepared by his ministers, will endear him more than ever to his subjects, and has convinced them, and will convince the world, that in him rests that sound judgment and wisdom which a Sovereign ruler should possess, and though young, he will not be over-Brig Teutonia, from Bromen, to Melchers & Co., will be due ruled by his ministers, but has at heart the interests of his people. There is not a person but wil rejoice at the independent stand he has taken on

No one can now expect the formation of a treaty with France while the present Minister remains as the diplomatic exponent of our Government. Let us dispel from our minds any such illusive hope, and bear in silence the taunts and leers which may be hurled at us, that we submit to the presence of a Minister whose ideas are of the century that has passed by, and whose views are antagonistic to the interests of the crown and

What we need we all know, and we all dare to express. We need a Secretary of State who can represent the popular sentiment, whose views are in consonance with those of the King and people, and who will be able to restore the feeling of stability, peace and security, which does not now exist, and which will never exist while the present incumbent remains in office.

"Chance will not do the work : chance sends the breeze; But if the pilot slumber at the belm, The very wind that wafts us towards the port May dash us on the shelves .- The steersman's part is vigilance Blow it or rough or smooth."

One Hundred Gun.

This number, we believe, constitutes an Impe rial salute, according to the military regulations of the European Countries. Twenty-one is called a national or royal salute, but whenever the day or the occurrence to be commemorated is thought to be " plus grand," nothing less than one hundred guns are called for. Last Friday, when it be-The history of this treaty, so far as known, is came generally known that the French Treaty had nearly arrived at a crisis-" to be or not t be"-the suggestion was made that the citizen thought by our ministers (R. C. Wyllie and E. demonstrate their joy at its rejection by firing a salute. That it would be rejected finally, no one in a new line and concede what was asked by seemed to doubt, the wish, perhaps, being father the French Minister. The original draft of this to the thought. The idea of the salute was hailed as an excellent one, and preparations immediately made to carry it out. Always ahead whenever energy and public spirit is required, Capt. Thomas Spencer procured two cannon, and made up on hundred cartridges. But it was not until Mon day that the public were assured that the Treaty had fallen through, and the enthusiasm of some had begun to ooze out at their finger ends. But Capt. S. determined that the salute should be fired, and at nine o'clock in the evening the quiet echoes of the harbor and wharves were aroused. A party of amateurs, under the direction aforesaid, loaded and fired two little iron six pounders, with remarkable regularity and prewas unwise and inexpedient to ratify it. During | cision up to the fiftieth round, when some thought, ful one of the party snegested that it would be advisable to let them cool. Kafter a delay of about five minutes, the stentorian voice of the head of the party was heard "No. 1, fire!" and the fusillade was recommenced. In order to let tlemen named as its originators, who, we under- the good people of Honolulu hear the reports, the muzzles of the pieces, instead of being pointed seven hours to show the expediency of ratifying seaward, were directed right inland, and among the light wooden buildings in the immediate ground of their arguments. On Saturday after- neighborhood some few bottles and articles of noon, a vote was taken by the Council, after a crockery were demolished by the concussion. In lengthy discussion, and we are informed that it a neighboring drug store, a jar of some sort of stood six in favor of the treaty, and ten or eleven | fluid was thrown down, but the cannoneers still against it. The following are reported to have | banged away regardless alike of the crash of voted in favor :- R. C. Wyllie, Minister of For- crockery or the mixing of drugs, until one hunign Affairs: D. L. Gregg, Minister of the Trea- dred and three guns had been fired over the grave sury ; E. H. Allen, Chief Justice ; Prince Lot of the treaty and the tariff. Three hearty cheers Kamehameha; Charles G. Hopkins, Editor of the were then given for the commerce and whaling Polynesion; and C. Kanaina-six in all. We fleet of Honolulu, winding up with " the tiger," have already given the substance of the objection- and the crowd quietly betook themselves to their able articles of the treaty, on which the injunc- homes. The spot for firing the salute would tion of secrecy still remains. When this injunc- doubtless have been better located on the Esplan-

We learn that after the salute was fired some charitari serenade near the premises of the French it. As far as we can learn, the persons engaged in it had no connection with the salute. A foreign consul or ambassador is the representative of a Sovereign and nation, and his person and resierenade (if it was intended as a disrespect to the sador, on this treaty question, no reasonable per onable as it is in itself, ment. If the demands are unjust, the blame of

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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

HAWAIF AREAD AGAIN.-About a year ago we unced that one or two of our Sandwich Island boys had taken the palm at Vale College. By the ast mail we learn that they still keep in the van. In the class that graduated at Williams' College in June three young men from these islands are announced at the head. Henry Lyman (son of Rev. D. B. Lyman of Hilo,) took the valedictory oration -- the highest honor of the College. James Alexander of Maui, and Curtis J. Lyon of Hawaii, took the mathematical and historical orations, which rank next. These honors were carried from a graduating class of about sixty. All the above young men were prepared for college under the tuition of Rev. Mr. Dole, formerly of Punahou; and the mere fact of their carrying off the collegiate laurels from their American classmates, is a silent but convincing testimonial to the ability and thorough training of their former tutor, which will outlive the acts and assertions to the contrary of the President of the Board of Education.

THE CALIFORNIA CULTURIST.—We have received copies of the first and second numbers of this new publication, printed in San Francisco, and devoted to agriculture, horticulture and mechanics. It is gotten up in very neat, octavo, pamphlet style, illustrated with choice engravings, some of them colored. The terms are \$5 per annum. The Magazine was started under the auspices of Mr. O. C. Wheeler, well known as the Secretary of the California State Agricultural Society. By the second number we see that Mr. W. has been compelled by other duties to relinquish the charge of it. The July number has an excellent article on bees From the specimens received, we can safely recommend this publication as one of practical utility to all engaged in raising fruits or in farming. We hope to see a goodly number of copies taken throughout the island.

A GRATIFYING TESTIMONIAL. - A year or more ago the American Bible Society presented to His Majesty, in common with other Sovereigns, a beautiful Bible of the large and new edition printed by them. These presents were generally acknowledged by the return of autograph letters from the several Sovereigns We are permitted to extract the following lines from a letter written by the Secretary of that Society, alluding to our Sovereign's reply :

"Of the many letters received from Rulers, we " had scarcely one better written than his, and none read with greater satisfaction. It was demonstra-" tive proof of the transforming power of the Gospel. "May the Lord throw his shield over this people, protecting them from all foes, and preparing ther to set an example which shall encourage all people who are in darkness and desire light, human

CLOSE AT HAND .- A large amount of merchandise may be expected during the next four weeks. As near as we can judge, six vessels from American and European ports, with upwards of 5600 tons of assorted goods, will be due before Sept. 30; and during October about the same number of loaded vessels. with as large a quantity of goods, may be looked for from the same quarters, besides a number of vessels Experience shows that "Quick sales and small profits" are the best in the long run, and that there is no way to realize so quickly as by advertising.

NEW MARKET.-We notice that the makai end the stone market on the wharf has been rearched. floored, and thoroughly fitted up for a beef and vegetable market, by our enterprising townsman, Mr James I. Dowsett. The establishment will be under the superintendence of Mr. Samuel H. Dowsett, William Maxwell, (familiarly known as ' Tim.') salesman. This is more particularly intended, and we doubt not will prove, an especial convenience fer the

THE JOHN DUNLAP .- This vessel we hear made the passage over to Victoria in 24 days, and loaded with freight and passengers for San Francisco, at which port she was when the Yankee left. She will probably return to Honolulu shortly. There is a report that while the Captain and some passengers were ashore at Victoria the mate put to sea, and on arrival at Sin Francisco, deserted the vessel. The Captain followed her in the steamer and arrived there soon after the brig.

Dr. FRICK'S LECTURES .- The opening lecture of this course will be delivered this evening at the Fort Street Church. The subscriptions have already amounted to 140, which number will doubtless be increased. The subject of the lectures embraces an interesting period in English history, not too well known. We hope that the Doctor will be sustained by the presence of an intelligent audience.

Loss of Schooner Sally. -By an arrival from Hawaii we learn that this vessel, long a coaster among the islands, was lost on Thursday, Aug. 26, at Kaholalele, on Hawaii. She was lying off and on at the time, taking in puln. She had recently been sold for \$1500 by A. Harris & Co. to a native, who commanded her at the time she was lost.

PROFESSOR FOR PUNAHOU COLLEGE.-Among the passengers by the John Land we are happy to notice the arrival of Mr. Robert C. Haskell, who has been engaged as Professor of Mathematics and Languages in the College, in place of Mr. Geo. E. Beckwith, who returned to the United States some months since on account of ill health. Mr. H. is a recent graduate at Yale College.

THANKS .- Mr. E. C. Pope, the gentlemanly Purser of the Yankee, and J. F. Pope, Esq., of the firm of Waterman & Co., will please accept our thanks for late papers and other favors. We are also under similar obligations to F. L. Hanks, Esq., and J. W. of that country, are "cravingly" seeking to annex Sullivan of San Francisco.

The French corvette Eurydice will be due from Tahiti in all next week. She was to have left that port on the 15th of August. It is stated that she will bring several passengers, among them Mrs. Clifford, Mrs. Wm. Sumner and others.

We are pleased to notice the return, by the l'ankee, of a number of our former residents, who have been on summer tours in California. A list of passengers will be found under the appropriate head.

The next mail may be expected by the clipper ship Skylark, on or about the 15th inst. She comes to A. J. Cartwright, Esq., to load oil and bone. Mr. Gilman, of Lahaina, Capt. Wilcox and others will probably be passengers in her.

BIRTHDAY .- Last Thursday was the anniversary of the birthday of Prince Albert, the consort of the passed over without notice, but on Friday the usual salute was fired from H. B. M. S. Harannah.

some fellow attempted to break into the store of Mr. George McLean on Nuuanu street, but was discovered and got off clear.

STORE BREAKING .- Last Sunday morning early

East Maui, which is pronounced by good judges to be the best lot ever offered in this market. J. F. Colburn has it for sale. THE JOSEPHINE-sails on Saturday for Jarvis

absent about four weeks, returning in the first part Good Time.-The Pele, on Tuesday last, after towing the schooner Mary beyond Diamond Head, returned to her berth from Niu, a distance of about ten miles, in fifty minutes exactly.

Island for another cargo of guano. She will be

Ship Raduga, Burditt, arrived at San Franisco on the 16th, and was advertised for Honolulu, t ail about Sept. 1.

OF Brig Emma, Bennett, arrived at San Franisso on the 16th, 22 days from Honelulu.

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red by R. B. Swain & Co. to load guano, sailed from

BLOWING MEAT.—We have heard that this practical has in some instances been reserved to by butchers in Honolulu. In old countries this is forbidden by law

Clipper ship John Land, Bearse, sails to-day for Hong Kong.

(Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.)

Those Earl of Clarendon Letters-again-Hon: LULU, August 80, 1858. Ms. EDITOR, -Sir:-I see by your paper of the 9th inst. that you have republished the two letters, prosed to have been written by " a person holding high official position in these islands" to some peron in England, and which were first published it the Liverpool Times. Of the republication of these very extraordinary letters in your editorial columns I do not complain, as I am constrained, in view of the circumstances which induced their republication to consider you justifiable in so doing. If the national functionaries of this governm

desire to surrender their national sovereignty by reaty, and place themselves and the Hawaiian subects under a French Catholic protectorate, let them lo so. On that subject, not being personally interested, I have nothing to say. But one of those anonmous letters contains a sentence which I, as an merican citizen, cannot permit thus to appear a secand time without comment. It is as follows: "Shortly afterwards the Americans were, with extreme difficulty, prevented from annexing them [Sandwich Islands]; as if not materially prevented, were by the noral and diplomatic force brought to bear upon the ubject of this annexation or usurpation induced to nounce the project,-a great sacrifice, considering the territorial cravings of the Americans, whenever and allotments can be obtained and ground for slave cultivation." Of this scurvy imputation I do complain. It is, in view of incontrovertible facts, not only unjust, but a base calumny, which should be esented by every independent American:-a calumny which I am unwilling to believe could have emanated from any man occupying a high official position in the Hawaiian government, as I am unwilling to believe that the King would, under any circumstances, sanction the use of such vallainous language towards the United States or the American people; or that he, in his wisdom, would retain in his Government Council such a vile calumniator of a nation and people, to whom his own nation and people are, in fact, under greater obligations for business, agricultural and commercial prosperity, and educational and religious institutions, than all the world besides. But if he does sanction the publication of such an unmitigated libel against the United States, and retain the vile perpetrator of it in his Cabinet or Privy Council, hen he may expect his government ultimately to sink, and finally become the scorn and derision of the world, for no government can be long sustained under the supervision and management of such unjust, dis-

Now what are the facts in the case? It is notorious, and must have been known, and distinctly understood, by the writer of those infamous letters that olution, which resulted in an acknowledgment of their independence by the Mother Country, acquired a single foot of territory, except that which has been obtained by voluntary session, fair purchase, or honoraole treaty. But how is it with Mother England, where the base libel first made its public appearance: -how much territory has she added to her national domain since the days of William the Conqueror which has not been obtained by unboly conquest, and in which her national hands have not been imbrued

in human blood? Let history answer. It is true that the institution of African slavery still exists in some of the American States ; but it is not true that the federal government of the United States ever established it in any of the States; nor has she ever had the power to establish, or abolish it invwhere, as no such power has ever been conferred upon her by the Sovereign people. Nor has she, by any act of Sovereignty, ever sought to obtain "land allotments and ground for slave cultivation." This is a fact clearly and conclusively proved by the history of the American Government itself. At the commencement of the war for independence, every organized colony on the continent had more or less slaves which were legally held by English enactments. At the close of the war, in twelve out of the thirteen colonies slavery still legally existed. The black curse had been, by law, established there long before the commencement of the revolution, through the brutal cupidity of Mother England herself, who had been for centuries deeply and extensively engaged in the slave trade; and, if history can be relied upon, even Queen Flizabeth berself was a partner, individually, in the profits of that black commerce throughout her entire reign. Since the organization of the national government under the Constitution, a period of only about seventy years, twenty-two new states have been added to the original thirteen; still there are now but fifteen States in which slavery exists, consequently the original twelve have gained but three.

On the other hand, the original one free State has gained eighteen; and in four of the still existing slave States, slavery has, by the great general laws of Nature, not only become very unprofitable in fact, but must ultimately run out; and it would have been long since formally abolished, if the nefarious leaders and English emissaries of the abolition fanatics in the North had been promptly hung at the commencement of their cursed political crusade against the South. In all candor, I now ask the author of that letter whether these facts furnish the least evidence to justify him in his statement, or even to induce in him the belief that the United States, or the people, who are the legally constituted Sovereigns these Islands, or any other territory on the globe, to their vast national domain, for the purpose of extending the institution of slavery? Most certainly not. And yet, the writer of that villainous letter, whoever he may be, must have been entirely conversant with the indubitable historical facts referred to; and he must have also known that these Islands were, a few vears since, offered to the United States, and the offer rejected. I am, therefore, constrained to regard him as a deliberate intentional calumniator of my Government and fellow-countrymen.

AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Letter from Syphax. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16, 1858.

DEAR COMMERCIAL :- The Fraser River excite ment having died a natural death, California has little else to do but to attend strictly to her own concerns. There are still left on the above named river some persevering miners, who are bound to wait until the water falls," if their grub he out, reminding one of " patience on a monument smiling at beef." I fear they will never see the

The news from the East contains the fact of twoships having been laid on for Bellingham Bay, and were filling rapidly with freight and passengers-one from Boston and one from New York. THE BEST CORN.—We noticed yesterday a lot of The shippers of those goods will resemble the picabout 4,000 lbs. corn grown by a native in Hana, ture of the lumber merchant which hangs in some of your counting rooms, on receiving their account sales.

One house in New York has cornered all the bacon and hams for shipment. When the last onth's report of the condition of things at Bellingham Bay reaches that house it will probably shut up like a jack-knife.

The "Cable," it is feared will not be laid this season, and it is thought it is not sufficiently insulated-it will be pretty well isolated if they ever get it bedded. Do you suppose David could appreciate that pun? He is "around" gathering fresh items for the fall campaign in your empo-

Another terrible accident has occurred on th New York and Eric Railroad, killing several and ng a great many. Absence of body in such cases is said to be ahead of pres nee of mind, and

Company is emporite I to 2 percent, on good scenrities. ket declining-10 ets. for No. 1 China, I ets. for New Orleans and Sandwice Coffee market firm at 16 cts. for Costa Rica

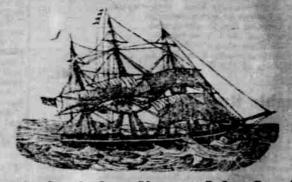
Manila, and 134 for Rio. The Vaquero sailed on the 10th inst. for bourne direct with 4155 bags barley, 350 bags onions, 350 bags potatoes, and 10 bales pulu. The "People's Nominating Committee" ar hard at work selecting their candidates for the coming election, and it is to be hoped that they will be as successful this year as last. Mud-sills. Lecomptonites, Hard-heads and Mutton-heads are all pulling their wires, but the Reform ticket More anon,

Great Achievements without French Brandy.

MR. EDITOR :- The Truit of the cactus is now ripe Waialus, and the heathen party have contrived to add grace and variety to the hula dance by means of an intoxicating drink made of the cactus fruit. Men, women and children in large numbers, and some from a distance, meet to enjoy the revel. The fruit of the cactus is abundant, and twe, or at most three, tumblers full of the fermented juice makes them beastly drunk. Men, women and school-child have been seen wallowing in their own vomit. The Judge of the district says he can do nothing, for his makais join in the same. The hula drunken riots are now increased from one to three or four per week. At this rate, ministers and school-teachers will not be long needed in this part of the kingdom for the Hawaiian race. From present appearances, "A short work will the Lord make" in accomplishing their destruction : for hulas and drunkenness are not a solitary couple. "They love a train," and will not fail to have it. My heart is sad at the sight. Who A FRIEND. dares predict the future?

August 29, 1858.

One Month Later from California! WEEKS LATER FROM NEW YORK AND ENGLAND.



Arrival of the clipper John Land

By the arrival on Friday last of this fine clipper, which last year brought a mail from San Franeisco about the same time, we have received New York dates to July 6. The news, however, is

Schooner Vaguero arrived over on the 20th of July -24 days passage. She cleared for Melbourne of the 9th August, and sailed on the 10th. She is not expected to touch here.

By the California papers we see that the ship Black Prince, which passed this port August 7, sailed from San Francisco July 27; and the bark Prioress, which passed on the 8th, left the same port on the 28thmaking a passage of 11 days for the latter and 12 days for the former

Clipper ship Frigate Bird, Cope, sailed for Victoria August 1st, and may be expected here early in

By the advertisement of the bark Yankee in the San Francisco papers, we notice that Messrs. M'Ruer & Merrill have taken the agency of this vessel. The change will, doubtless, give general satisfaction. During the month of July, no less than fifty-seven

vessels, including steamships, clippers, and smaller vessels, sailed with passengers and freight for Victoria and Bellingham Bay. The exports are rated at \$722,000 for that month.

Rev E. Corwin, of San Jose, has received and scepted a call from the Fort Street Church, Honolulu, S. L. and will leave for his new field about the first of September .- Pacific.

THE FRASER RIVER MINES .- The news from that

quarter appeared quite as favorable as any preceding. The San Francisco Bulletin of Aug. 7 says: "The news received on Sunday from the Fraser River mining region is, in our opinion, more favora-ble than any that has reached us for some time past. In the first place, it now is certain that there is no actual suffering for the want of provisions among those waiting on the streams for the water to fall, as was generally supposed to be the case a week or two go. Though many articles of comfort were lacking, the prime necessaries of life-meat, bread and coffee -were possessed in sufficient quantities by the miners to prevent suffering from famine. The most favorble feature of the news, however, we have not alluded to. We mean the discovery of a practicable route to the head-waters of Fraser River, over which supplies of provisions can be easily conveyed as son as a trail has been opened. All the facts about that region, prove the existence of rich gold fields in New Caledonia. The of stacle heretofore presenting itself, and which to many appeared insurmountable, was the transportation over the rugged and precipitous mountain ranges of supplies of provisions to maintain the miners while engaged in prospecting or working the mines. Just at this time the important discovery is made of a new and practicable route to the region above, by way of Harrison and Lillooet rivers and lakes, and easy trails. This discovery therefore would seem to remove the chief difficulty in the way of the success of this mining country, and its importance cannot be overstated. A steamer, the Umatilla, had made the pioneer trip to the mouth of the Lillooe river, and Governor Douglas had expressed his belief that a good wagon road could easily be constructed from thence to a point on the head waters of Fraser River, about seventy miles above the junction Thompson River. The Hudson Bay Company h declared their intention of opening this trail at one —and it was stated, were prepared to spend, at present, \$6,000 on it. The Governor had said publicly that this would soon be the only way traveled, to reach the Upper Fraser; and advised all going to

The following is Governor Douglass' address to the miners, which we copy from the same paper : "My FRIENDS :- You wish me to speak to you about Fraser River, and to get my advice about going there, and my opinion of the country. Now I will tell you all plainly, that I will not take the responsibility of giving any advice on the subject. You have all heard what has been said of Frazer River, and I know nothing more about the gold than has already been told you by others. Had you sent to ask my opinion about Fraser River before you left California, I would have told you, one and all, not to leave your

quiet homes; not to give up the substance for a shadow, and to wait patiently until something more definite was known about the country. Now, supdefinite was known about the country. Now, suppose I were to tell you so. Suppose I were to advise you one and all, to return immediately to your homes, without going further, what would the answer be? Why, you would all refuse to do so: you would say that course will never suit. After the trouble and expense we have had in coming here, we must go to the end—we must see the elephant. And perhaps you might think that I had some object to gain in keeping you from going to Fraser River. eeping you from going to Fraser River.
"Now I know, men, what you wish me to tell yo

You wish me to say there are lots of gold in Fraser River, but that I will not say, because I am not certain of the fact myself. But this I will tell you am my own settled opinion, that I think the country is full of gold, and that east and north and south of Fraser River, there is a gold field of incalculable value and extent. I have told our gracious Queer so; and I now tell you so, and if I mistake not, you are the very men who can prove by your courage and enterprise, whether my opinion be right or v.rong Remember, I do not give you that statement as an established fact; but simply as an opinion, founded on what I have actually seen myself, and heard from others who know the country

on what I have actually seen myself, and heard fro others who know the country.

"Now what more can I say to you, but go on a prospect, and in a few short wreks you will be able tell me what Fraser River is. Take mining tools as food in abundance; you will then be independent others, and may go to whatever part of the count you choose.

you choose.

"I would not advise you to go beyond Fort Yall with your cances, as the river is dangerous above that point; neither would I advise you to take the Fort Hope road, as you cannot carry enough at he lead you again the journey.

STA 300 and without favor. Therefore, appeal to it is cases: let it do justice between man and man; let defend your rights and avenge your wrongs.

"Now, my friends, go on and prosper. The work before you, and I hope you will be repaid; strikes and big nuggets.

"One word more about the views of Governments."

protected in person and property; and, as son good and trusty men are found, measures will taken for the conveyance and escort of gold from place. Every miner will give in his own sack his time weight, and have it addressed and sale his own presence, and get a receipt for a sack sail contain so much gold dust. It will be deposited public treasury at Victoria, and delivered a or on production of the deposit receipt. I be a charge made for the expense of conven this will be a small matter compared

security of your property. I now wish you all and shall not detain you by any further remarks

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER! ARRIVAL OF THE "YANKER

The favorite clipper packet bark Yanker, o James Smith, & rived yesterday morning, for days from San Francisco, with the U. S. Mailes twenty-seven passengers. She brings dates s California to Aug. 16, New York to July 26. London to July 7. Our space will not alley compile more than a brief summary of the which though not very important is interesting most prominent feature being the failure d Atlantic Telegraph expedition. Most of our cities were prepared for this result from the advices had been previously received, in the report of experimental trip of the fleet, so that regret will greater than any real disappointment that a otherwise have been created. Whether another any will be made during the present season or not, is yet determined.

The Fraser River gold fever in San Francisco about died out, and the miners in town were a returning to the mountains, satisfied, that the there might be lots of gold in and about Fraser, its dreadful hard to get." The Mormon difficulties are regarded in Wast

ton as having been settled, although Col. Johnso still acting under precautionary orders, to preven surprise or advantage being taken. The news from Europe is interesting. The bill

lowing the House of Commons to admit Jews, passed its second reading in the House of Loris The transformation of sailing ships into ste was actively going on in France. Commercial a had improved. Much angry feeling has been en

ited in reference to the course of England on the The Spanish ministry has resigned, and a Cabinet formed, with Gen. O'Donnell at its hes Minister of Foreign Affairs and War.

Fallure of the Attempt to lay the Atla The Niagara and Gorgon, attached to the so ron for the laying of the transatlantic cable, ar at Queenstown at an early hour July 5. We m ing to announce that the object of the exped

The Agamemnon and her tender were a day hind the other two ships, the former having end tered a severe gale, in which the cable shifted the vessel was for a time in imminent danger. attempts were made to lay the wire, on the lawhich, after paying out 250 miles of the cable, electric current ceased to flow. The gale coming strong, the Niagara was suffered to hang by cable, which she did for four hours, when a he pitch snapped it short off, and the ship bore u wn. It was not decided whether a per

Foreign Summary.

SEPARATION OF DICKENS AND HIS WIFE-C Dickens and his wife have separated. The Heat London correspondent intimates that the cause of termination of a happy married life of twenty years is not incompatibility of temper, as had currently reported, but Mr. Dickens' intime; Miss Ternan, a young actress, well known a him in the recent private theatricals which has got up for charitable purposes in certain circulation of the corresponding that Mrs. Dickens, who is conceded to be a way of spotless life and character, took offence at ! quency of the young lady's visits at her house correspondent adds :

"Dickens does not get much sympathy, the generally deciding, as it does usually in such in favor of the lady. Mr. Dickens' daughters with the father, but his son, Charles, sticks

"Some years ago, you may have heard, Misdett Coutts offered to take Mr. Dickens' son (Co then a child, bring him up and provide for him, the understanding that she should have the pe of educating him in the faith of the Church land. Boz not only accepted the offer at one formally withdrew, with all his family, free Unitarians, where he had been a constant atte and worshipper for many years. This was look and justly, by Mr. Dickens' friends as a very weakness, and furnished material for many a lot that no one could so well portray the hyporise time-serving of others as he who spoke from

A late London letter has the following A late London letter has the bllowing:

"Though the Household Words still continue workly course, the household of Mr. and Mrs. O Dickens is at sixes and sevens. There's dis between my lord and my lady,' and 'a set thoro,' is to be the order of the separation wife of a certain M. P. who upset Lord Pam a ministerial crew, the infatuated corresponds Orsini, is said to be mixed up in the affair.'

Lyring and not set Lord' is saidently the metallic than and not set Lord' is saidently the metallic trees. I write, and not as I do,' is evidently the the author of those pretty little and high Christmas books."

CLOUDS ON THE EUROPEAN HORIZON.-Paris correspondent of the New York Coms "It is a strange feature in the political his Europe at the present moment, that every arming and fortifying itself against some impression, and that the works we being hastened cording to their own words in the provision of that may seen a single state.

cording to their own words in the provision of that may soon arise "Even little Belgium is going to fortify, to tent of forty millions of themes, one of her town least a majority of her release favor the project they, like the rest, talk of the overhauging Whence is this storm orange?

"The naval equipments and fortifications of bourg, now the principal Prench mayal state said to be something bordering on the market their perfection and magnitude. These works are to be inaugurated by the Emperor in the will no doubt, strike the English naval men will prise, for nothing in the land counts of the prise.

the House of Commons, and the abolition of perty qualification hitherto nominally requirementaries of the same House. Respecting the the New York Tribune says:

"By the law of England, as it now stands, son is complete of being elected a member of ment for any county in England, Wales or unless he possess property of the clear value (about \$3000) a year, which at three per of terest, about as much as landed property generatin Great Britain, would imply an estate of the of a hundred thousand dollars. This property is the contribution of the contribution of the contribution of the contribution.